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WEST-END OFFICE, PARK-PLACE PHARMACY, BELVIDERE AND MAIN MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 22, IS96.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-BINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-VICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSO-CIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

THE 100-FOOT BOUND.

18. It shall not be lawful upon the day of election for persons to con-FEET of any of the voting-places, and any persons violating the provisious of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of twenty-five dollars or be confined in jail not exceeding ten days .- Ex- in keeping Governor O'Ferrall before the tract from the Virginia Election

The double-column article that we published last Sunday, illustrating and ex- party of Virginia as followers of Anplaining how a voter should prepare his archy and Socialism-a sort of sans ballot to vote for Bryan and Sewall, will culottes. The members of the Demobe republished in each issue of our Week- cratic party in Virginia who are supportly and each one of our Sunday papers the \$300,000,000 worth of real estate him a Republican Senate and House. until the day of the election.

VIOLENCE AND COERCION.

As we understand the Richmond Times, the Chicago Record. Moreover, the Times | Colonel Buford, and others. insists that it has always been the custom for political parties in Virginia "to more at stake in land and money than have ballot-holders or tally-keepers at the any other party in Virginia-more than polls to take the statement of voters all the others combined. That its memvoted, if they chose to disclose the fact." And the Times naively insists that "there is not the least obligation upon any one to disclose his vote. It is purely voluntary." Oh, of course! It is just like the "voluntary" action of the corporation employees in joining sound-money clubs and wearing McKinley badges.

If there should be an affidavit committee at each voting precinct, the corporation employee would be made to disclose his vote, or perjure himself, or refuse to answer the committee's question, and take the consequences! In short, he would be cornered by this extremely artless and innocent affidavit scheme.

A dodge such as this was employed by General Mahone at several elections. His attempt was to coerce negroes; but the present project is to coerce whites, and especially corporation employees. And the circumstances are so different that the present scheme is immeasurably worse than Mahone's was. It is certainly grossly violative of the spirit of the Australian ballot, and it seems to us that it is so much in the nature of a conspiracy to prevent corporation employees from voting for Bryan that those who venture to enforce it may be arrested and punished.

Men who are learned in the law are now giving this matter their consideration, and we cannot but believe a way will be found by them to put a check to the scheme. Coercion has gone about us far as it should be allowed to go in The limit of the people's patience has been nearly reached, and the demand now is that corporation em-

these precautions are to be taken chiefly in respect to country districts." as a matter of fact, there are thousands of corporation employees who vote in Henrico and in such places as Clifton Forge, Covington, Gordonsville, Crewe, Nor, under the Times's explana tion, would Richmond city itself be exempted, for observe that "these precautions" will be taken "chiefly in respect to country districts." "Chiefly," not entirely. Note the difference.

So the Times's explanation and defence of the affidavit dodge falls to convince us, either that it is right, or that an attempt will not be made here in Richmond to "work the racket" on us. We ought to be prepared for it. We ought to inform ourselves how far the law will protect us, and then appeal to the authorities to do whatever is in their power to enable corporation employees to keep secret whom they have voted

And, further, the Times says: "This talk about coercion of employees is a mere blind. The effect of what the Dispatch says is to incite people in the intry to use violence in trying to drive tally-keepers away from the polls, so that a set of corrupt election officers may have no check upon themselves in filling the ballot-boxes with as many spurious ballots as they desire."

We beg to assure the Times that it is mistaken here. We do not advise the country people to use violence. We hope that it will never be necessary for us to do so. Should, however, that regretful | Day is not very far off,

necessity ever arise, we should distrust our ability to compose incitations" that would be equal to the ceasion. But there is a classic on that subject, incomparable and unapproach-The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the earrier weekly. Mailed at 36 per annum; \$3 for six Mailed at 36 per annum; \$5 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; 50c, for month. Price per copy, 3 cents. able, and this we might reproduce. It is the WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per good a warrant as any man could wish The SUNDAY DISPATCH at 11.20 per haps, the Times has forgotten this gem

The Times of yesterday, under the above caption, publishes letters from thirty-three of the 127,940 Democrats who voted for Governor O'Ferrall in 1893, endorsing his course in boiting from the Democratic party. Being Bolters themselves they are touched with a feeling of the Governor's infirmity. The thirtythree clearly belong to a select circle. There are a "distinguished physician," "a preminent Valley Democrat," an "ex member of the Legislature," "a former State senator," "a prominent physician," 25 "a gallant Confederate colonel," "a firm Above rates are for "every day" or ad- of influential Democrats," "a distinguish ed divine," "an influential merchant," "a well-known Valley judge," "a Tidewater ex-judge," and so on. It makes the mouth of an ordinary man in the ranks water to read of this titled and select ircle. We take it from the letter of 'an eminent minister" that they make a point of their exclusiveness, for the 'eminent minister" writes as follows:

"I have read with thorough approval our address and have as yet to hear rom any with whom I have intercourse word of censure. Of course there are such persons in the community, but I maye no intercourse with them."

There's richness for you! The Times says "This is one of the nost remarkable publications that has appeared in a Virginia newspaper." If had said "the most" ave been absolutely correct. But we faintly call to mind a publication in the Richmond Whig after General Mahone bolted, in which were arrayed distinguished physicians, colonels, and the like who gave not only a "personal endorse ment" of Mahone, but their high opinions of his "courage," "manliness," pendence," and "true Democracy," which were strikingly similar to those expressed by the Thirty-Three, of Governor O'Ferpregate and crowd upon the public rall. And if we mistake not, the Whig highway WITHIN ONE HUNDRED of that day, like the Times of this, re- having vetoed the first one) was voted joiced that "there are so many true Virginians who have the courage to stand by their convictions in spite of the desperate efforts that have been made to drive them with the party lash."

Why will the Times so cruelly persist

VIRGINIA ANARCHISTS.

It is rather amusing to hear a seedy gold-bug grator criticising the Democratic ing William J. Bryan own \$250,000,000 of in the State.

These land-owners in their support of Bryan are following their same old-time leaders-Daniel, McKinney, Martin, Kent. It not only defends, but urges its readers | Ayers, Scott, Eppa Hunion, Hoge Tyler, adopt, the affidavit scheme, which was General Payne, Waller R. Staples, Ran. e adopt, the amount scheme, outil ed in the letter of W. E. Curtis to Tucker, John Goede, General Taliaferro, outil ed in the letter of W. E. Curtis to Tucker, John Goede, General Taliaferro, outil Tucker, outil Tu

The Democratic party of Virginia has g their votes of the way they bers should be characterized as Anarchists craze has driven its victims.

> The persistency with which McKinley contends that the trust-protecting tariff law that bears his name was an adequate revenue-producing law, and by implication charges the strained condition of the Federal finances upon the Wilson law, is resulting in his being bombarded with official figures even by the Bolter free-trade papers. These figures, it is said, show that during the fiscal year, ending 1893, when the McKinley law was in force from beginning to end, the deficit was \$72,000,000, while for the year 1896. under the present tariff law, the indus trial and commercial conditions being very much the same, the deficit was only \$28,000,000 in round numbers.

> McKinley has never given up his tariff hobby, and should he be elected, he will, if possible, have his tariff law re-enacted. Now, the question arises, if, while the Wilson tariff has been in operation, the government has been put to its trumps to keep up its credit, what would be its straits under another McKinley tariff regime? In this connection, it should be remembered that the McKinley tariff left the Wilson tariff a legacy of business and industrial demoralization to contend

William J. Bryan has a European audience which applauds as loudly as his American listeners. A telegram of Tuesday from Berlin to the New York Journal

In his speech before the Vienna Parliaployees should have the same liberty that other citizens have to vote as they please, without feeling that by so doing they are risking their positions.

But the Times says: "The employees of corporations vote in the cities, while the corporations where the vienna Parlianement urging the Austrian Government to "go slow" in enforcing the gold standard until after the American election had decided what would be the future financial policy of that country, Herr Jax, the Czech leader, quoted extensively from William J. Bryan's recent speeches. The sentiments expressed by the Demo-

cratic candidate were frequently and en-thusiastically applauded, and Herr Jax's reading was often interrupted by the "Bravo's" of the assemblage,

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph

"The last days of the campaign should be utilized to impress upon all the people afresh the wisdom and absolute necessity of the readoption and re-enforcement of

the protective policy.' Here we have the milk in the Republican coconnut, and our exposure of the arrant hypocrisy of the Republican cry that they regard the financial as the paramount issue of the campaign.

There are thousands of people in Richmond who have not yet registered. Saturday will be the last day of grace for them. All who haven't their names on the registration books at sundown on Saturday, the 24th instant, will be deprived of the pleasure of voting for Bryan and Sewall and John Lamb on November 33.

The Tidewater Democrat, which recently commenced publication at Tappahannock, is doing yeoman service for the Democratic cause, and is also making its mark as a bright and newsy paper.

A New York paper remarks that Turkey is again preparing to yield. Since we come to think about it, ThanksgivingTHE HATED PORCE BILL.

The Richmond Times, that is now buslly at work to secure the election of William McKinley to the presidency, had on Sunday last this to say about its favorite, the force bill:

only the old cry of "welf."

In the Times's opinion, the force bill is as dead as Julius Caesar, and no party amounting to anything will ever attempt to revive it. It is dead because the country has outgrown it. It was a legacy of the passions and animosities of the war period. But those passions and animosities have all burned themselves out; and now there is not, in any part of the country, a respectable following of people who desire to base any legislation against the southern people upon those passions. The whole country now acknowledges that legislation of the reconstruction and force-bill order was a mistake, and that the only way to ear
with the problems that the new conditions in the South brought forward was
to leave these problems to the communities that were confronted with them.
The country has seen that, when this is
done, the moral forces of those communities assert themselves and demand
that the problems shall be dealt with from the standpoint of justice and right, and that, sooner or later, they have their way and put down the forces that would

well as the other enlightened men of the North, and we candidly believe that he would not tolerate the suggestion of more rce-bill legislation. Now," let us take the record of this "en-

ightened man of the North," who "would not tolerate the suggestion of more forcebill legislation." Let us first go to his early record and follow him down to the present, and we will find that no more bitter enemy of the southern people or one more willing to use extreme meaures with them, even to putting United States troops at their polling precincts, ever filled a Republican seat in Congress. On the 8th of February, 1878now seventeen years ago-a bill was up in the House prohibiting the use of troops at the polls. Mr. McKinley voted against it. Eleven days later a bill came up probibiting United States superv.sors and deputy marshals from controlling elec-On April 5, 1879, it was voted on.

Mr. McKinley voted against it. The Democrats in the House then put a provision in the army appropriation bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls. McKinley voted against it. On May 5th a separate bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls (President Hayes on and passed in the House, Mr. Mc Kinley voted against it. It passed the Senate, was vetoed by President Hayes, and when the bill again came to the House Mr. McKinley voted against passing it over the veto. This was in 1879. Now, take a leap

of ten years. One would think that there had been time in ten years for "the passions and animosities of the war period' to have died out in the breast of "an enlightened man of the North." Harrison, recently a distinguished oratorical guest at the Richmond Auditorium, endorsed by the presence of many 'sound-money Democrats' on the plat form, was elected President, and with He was another "enlightened man of the North," in whose bosom "the pasdons and animosities of the war period" had "burned themselves out." His first act was to recommend a force bill, and he went out of office advocating it for in his fourth and last annual message he urged "legislation by Congress" on the subject of elections. This "enlightened man of the North" found a whole host of other "enlightened men of the North" in the House ready to assist him, and among them William McKinley, in whose feelings towards the southern peo nle ten years had made no change, no mitigation of bitterness. This was the House in which, to secure a good workwith short shrift, and with a still shorter measure of justice. It was the House in which, after unseating a white Democrat from the South, and seating a negro in his place, the Republican members were so delighted with the day's work that one of them opposed adjournment, crying, "Bring in another nigger!" McKinley was at home in such a House.

But it was found, such was the resist ance of the Democrats, that in order to carry out President Harrison's recommenwould have to be changed so as to limit debate on the bill and amendments; in brief, a gag law. The Committee on Rules consisted of Speaker Reed, Cannon. of Illinois, and McKinley, of Ohio (Republicans), and Blount, of Georgia, and McMillen, of Tennessee (Democrats), The two first-named favored the change and the two last-named opposed it. Mr. Mc-Kinley had the deciding vote, and he voted for gag law, and to William Mc-Kinley is more due the passage of the force bill by the House of Representatives than to any other one man. After his vote in the committee he helped to force the bill through the House. Its defeat in the Senate by the aid of free-silver Republican senators is still well remember characterized it, "the most infamous bill ever brought to the door of the Senate." It put Federal officials at the pollingplaces, put the election machinery in the hands of the Federal courts, and actually provided for ignoring the certificate of election given by the Governor, and put men on the roll of Congress on the certifi-

cate of a Federal election officer. So much for the history of the bitter sectional hatred of the Times's "enlightened man of the North," who, it thinks, has been reformed by the slow process of time. Will it produce any proof of its assertion? In 1879 fourteen years had passed since, as a soldier, he had destroyed millions of dollars' worth of private property in Virginia. Time had not softened him then, and the war having ended, he believed the place of the Federal soldier in the South was at the polls. In 1889 twenty-four years had passed since the war ended, and time had not yet softened him, his venom being shown by attempting to disfranchise the whole South by a force bill. If "the whole country now acknowledges that legislation of the force-bill order was a mistake," we should be glad if the Times would produce any speech made by Mr. McKinley acknowledging that mistake before he became a candidate for the presi

The Times speaks for McKinley in Virginia; it asserts that "Mr. McKinley has learned this." Now, let it show when and where, before he became a candidate and found it necessary to placate the South for votes, he ever expressed the opinion that he had made a mistake. He

retary Morton, saying the "Confederate generals now in command of the Bryan | feat him. forces" are trying to "accomplish by Occasionally we now hear the cry of false finance that which they failed to NOT AFRAID OF 50-CENT DOLLARS. "force bill" as a means to draw southern bring about by arms—national dishonor and disgrace." And the Republicans and standard raised at Chicago. This is not the few of "well."

In the Truncia or well."

econstruction and force-bill order was South must be silenced, as a force-bill mistake, and that the only way to deal only can silence it. It is a financial necesonly can silence it. It is a financial necessity with the Republican party. It cannot afford to buy the country every four years at the enormous sum it costs; the contributors can't stand it. In 1883 the "fat" was fried out of the manufactur ers on the protective issue to such an ex-They were quieted with the promise that it would be the last time, and that a force serve the turmoll that arises from un-t and wrong proceedings.

It would be passed which would secure bill would be passed which would secure Republican presidents and Congresses at Republican presidents and Congresses at less cost after that. The party kept its word with the manufacturers, but the bill falled in the Senate. The corporations and banks which are being assessed this year for Mark Hanna's millions can't in Montana. stand it every four years, and it is clear that the free-silver demand is not going to die out in the next four years, nor the next, nor the next. A force-bill is thus made a deadly necessity, and McKinley, who, in the four menths between November 5, 1877, and March 15, 1878, changed from for free coinage to against free colnage, will have no scruples about dening the bill.

Let the southern people beware in time.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Star gives gures on the North Carolina vote, which show that Cyrus B. Watson, the Democratic nominee for Governor in that State, will be elected by a plurality of 10,000.

Bar silver again advanced in London Tuesday 1-16d., and was quoted at 201-8d.

Register Saturday if your name is not already on the registration books,

REPUBLICAN DISTRESS IN OHIO. They Can't Control Farmers or

Workmen. The Ohio correspondent of the Washngton Post (gold paper), sends from Columbus, October 29th, an interesting account of the Republican troubles there He prefaces his statement by saying that none of them are due to the Democratic State Committee, which has been very inefficient, and goes on to say that;

THE FARMERS. The Republicans have not been able to handle the farmers so easily this year as heretofore. In fact, they are recalcitrant to a wonderful degree, and will listen to no arguments favoring the gold standard, They are appealed to aid McKinley as a matter of State pride, but even that railying cry has been a fruitless one, They simply say: "The times have been hard; we are getting poorer every year; it can be no worse under free silver, and we'll chance it." There isn't much use to argue against such a proposition, and the Republicans are making no headway conerting farmers who entertain such

THE TARIFF. A great effort has been made to switch the issue to the tariff, but so far with mediocre success. The fact is, a great he farming element that have been loyal supporters of the heretofore been loyal supporters of the Republican party have concluded to try something else this campaign, and in spite of all that has yet been done there is but little prospect of winning them back in any considerable number. It is the positive slump among this class of voters that has proved to be a source of well-sented worry at Republican headundisputed worry at Republican head-

THE LABOR ELEMENT And the labor element. That is a sc a are spot. If the campa'ra was waged sore spot. If the campa'ga was waged on a tariff platform they would be largely favorable to McKinley, but the financial issue has caused thousands to waver. The zeal of employers for Mc bry much of coercion. The average oze him into voting against his conv. so that they may know just where ever man stands; and this feature has adde to the unrest. Beside, all the officials of the Obio labor unions are Bryan men, a every artifice known in political wire-pulling has been employed to keep the men in line for free sliver. And the effort has been a success, too, for the polls furnished the Republican State Com-mittee show a large depreciation of the normal vote in every manufacturing dis-

HANNA'S GREAT MISTAKE. The labor vote may, therefore, be set down as distinctly favorable to Bryan. That is the situation to-day. Whether it can be held there for two weeks more remains to be seen. At State headquarters mains to be seen. At State headquarters no effort is made to hide the opinion that Mark Hanna made an egregious error when he asked the manufacturers in Ohlo to make a poll of their men. It has been sented as reflecting upon their inde-endence and right to vote as they eased, without any dictation of any t. This was the one great mistake Hanna made in the management of

the Ohio campaign.

The free-silver Republicans, outside of the classes known as farmers and laboring men, are also a menace to the success of Governor McKinley. They have the success of not been squeiched. Ten days ago it was hoped that they had been driven back into the ranks, but, for some reason, not now apparent, they have become more belligerent than ever. They utterly panions, and are the loudest shouters for Bryan to be found in the State. In some instances, for business and per-sonal reasons, they are inclined to keep their opinions to themselves, but in citie like Cleveland, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Toledo, and even Cincinnati, the State Committee is in possession of evidence showing that McKinley is cer-tain to lose considerable strength from this source. A desperate effort has been made to reach this class of voters, but they are independent, and, so far, bu little impression has been made on their ranks. They claim to still be Republi ranks. They claim to sain be repushed cans, and maintain that the party has left them on the financial question, in-stead of they deserting the party. A close estimate places the number of this class of bolting Republicans at not less than 19,00 votes.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S LETTER The letter of Archbishop Ireland favor ing the election of McKinley was a most unfortunate thing for the Ohlo Republi-cians. This State is honey-combed with A. P. A.'s, and this move on the part of dare not make such an avowal, and it would not be true if he made it.

He dare not, because his campaign is being run on sectionalism. The very first that the Catholic Church as a body favored McKinker land this move on the part of a distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church has been another source of anxious for the managers. To merely hint that the Catholic Church as a body favored McKinker land this move on the part of a distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church as a body favored McKinker land this move on the part of a distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church as a body favored McKinker land this move on the part of a distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church as a body favored McKinker land this move on the part of a distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church as a distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church as a body favored McKinker land the Catholic Church as a body favored McKinker land the Catholic Church as a body favored McKinker land the Catholic Church as a body favored the Cath being run on sectionalism. The very first favored McKinley is sufficient to drive utterance of the campaign was a villif-thousands of voters away from the Recation of "unreconciled slaveholders" by publican candidate. Besides, it will be sure to please you.

Bourke Cockran, Then came Lauterback, recalled that in the canvass preliminary characterizing the "southern gang" as to the St. Louis convention the officers of the A. P. A. were opposed to McKin-ley's nomination to a man, and an effort made, although unsuccessful, to de-

Millionaire Banker Wants Them at \$1.10 an Ounce if Bryan Is Elected. (Denver Republican.)

R. H. Kleinschmidt, the Helena banker, has made public an interesting letter he tell you the truth?" sent to the New York World a month ago, which the World, somehow, neglected of mental slavery, which he declared to publish-viz.:

Helena, Mont., August 21, 1996. To New York World:

Gentlemen,-I hereby authorize you to publish that I will make a contract for one hundred thousand dollars' (\$150,000) orth of silver, for which I agree to pay worth of silver, for which I agree to pay one dollar and ten cents (SLID) per ounce in United States gold coin, and to be taken as soon as W. J. Bryan, as Presi-dent of the United States, has signed a colnage bill, which will provide for the a ratio compared with gold at 18 to 1, and if any of those who are talking about 50-cent dollars desire this contract, and are willing to put up a forfeiture, I am prepared to secure this offer by a forfeiture of twenty thousand dollars (29,000). I feel confident that I can arthe signature of such a bill. Yours tru R. H. KLEINSCHMIDT

Mr. Kleinschmidt is owner of the American National Bank, of Helena, and on of the richest and most responsible mer

Congratulates Mr. Pollard.

(Tidewater Democrat. The Democrat acknowledges the re ress delivered at Suffolk, Va., by Hon H. R. Pollard during the present can vass. We remarked on reading it in the Richmond Dispatch that it was one of the blest presentations of the Democratic confirmed our first impressions. The address should be in the hands of every voter in the Commonwealth. The Democrat congratulates Mr. Poliard on his magnificent effort.

(Lare.) He ran down the gangplank and kissed er. "Henry!" she exclaimed, "where is he poodle?"

'Dearest," he said, "it fell overboard."

"Why did the steamer not stop to rescue "They only stop to save human life," he

Then, Henry, why didn't you jump overboard?

That Faial Habit.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)
"Can you lend me \$197" asked the two-"Can you lend me #19" asked the two-headed girl of the fat lady,
"Guess I can," said the fat lady, "but you don't mean to tell me you have spent all your salary already?"
"I-I didn't mean to," replied the two-headed girl, almost in tears, "but there was such a lovely vase put up at auction and I got to bidding against myself be-fers I thought."

(Harper's Bazar.) "Papa," said Benny Bloobumper, "Well "Papa," said Benny helocate.

Benny?" "People who support Major McKinley are gold-bugs, aren't they?" "Yes,

Benny." "Those who support Mr. Bryan
are silver-bugs?" "Yes." "Then are those are silver-bugs?" "Yes." "Then are those who support the Prohibition candidate water-bugs?

Reasoning from Analogy.

The Kind He Wanted. (Chicago Tribune.)

your sons that personal honor and the elective franchise are purchasable things which can be bought and sold, unti-there is neither honor nor character lef-"Tandema?" said the dealer. "Yes, sir. We have reveral makes. What kind do you wish to look at?" "T've heard," re-plied Mr. Gaswell, "of the Adcap tandem. You might show me one of that kind." to utter a protest, as if with dying ga against this prostitution, if not annihi tion, of American manhood." tion, of Am

When I Have Time.

(Indianapolis Times.) When I have time so many things I'll do To make life happier and more fair For those whose lives are crowded now rn help to lift them from their low desput.

despair. When I have time. When I have time, the friend I love so Shall know no more these weary, tolling I'll lead her feet in pleasant paths

And cheer her heart with words of sweetest praise.

When I have time. When you have time! The friend you St. Louis, who corrects the most May be beyond the reach of all your sweet intent;
May never know that you so kindly meant
To fill her life with sweet content, when you had time.

St. Donis, who to retest the most difficult case of Defective Vision where others fail, and who has set New York and all the large cities of this country talking

Now is the time! Ah, friend, no longer wait To scatter loving smiles and words of To those around whose lives are now so dear.

They may not meet you in the coming ow is the time.

Of ill health, despondency and despair gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through that imparts nerve stren gth. vigor

and energy body. Read "Hood'sSar saparilla helped me wonderfully, changed sickness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart NEW STORE AND MANUFACTORY. troubles so that I could not go up and

down stairs without clasping my hand over my heart and resting. In fact, it would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far more than advertised. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." MRS. J. E. SMITH, Beloit, Iowa.

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billous-

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be

NO COERCION OR INTIMIDATION.

Dr. Starr Pleads for Freedom of Ballot as Well as of Speech. Rev. Dr. Starr preached a sermon at

Broad-Street Methodist church last Sunday night which has attracted a good of attention. His subject The Infamy of a Boycott to Crush Out Liberty of Thought." The discourse was based upon Galatians iv., 16-"Am I, therefore, become your enemy because I

Dr. Starr briefly discussed the subject

clare to be a necessity if they are to keep their trade and stave off bank-

HAVE A LAW TO PUNISH.

"Is it right? The law provides that the attinidation of a voter shall be punished coording to the gravity of the offence.

coording to the gravity of the offent a status-book a farce or a solen-tet? Shall the individual or the co-pration that dures to abridge or impa-ter right of the citizen to cast a fra-id untrammelled vote be permitted to sa without rebuke? There is no di-tiling the fact that a crisk is upon to

ting the fact that a crisis is upon

THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES.

by politically handleapping a capitalis whose convictions are his own; and F. equally fair that the employee should be left unmolested in the use of his sovereign right to cast an honest balle without fear of mortal man. This desperate expedient which is called a box

rate expedient, which is caused a co-cott, gagging the mouth, twisting the neck under an iron yolfe, hampering the feet by stocks of stone, and nailling the conscience to a street-crossing, where every torchlight procession may walk over it—this is not an American institu-tion, and it ought to be driven from

Patronize the injustice of it, and i

will reduce business life to the level a Bedouin market among wild Arabs

the desert, where no man can call his soul his own without the consent of some one else who carries a heavier gur

or a keener knife. It will poison th

popular mind, and debase its concep of citizenship. It will teach the less that human beings are not human,

cause they agree to be governed like responsible horses with blind-bridle a check-rein. It will bequeath a fear legacy to the next generation, teach

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Professor Hirschberg, or one of

over his wonderful method of

examining the eve, can now be

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